

Diaphora mendica Cl. 1.iv and regularly from 16.iv (May); *Hadena rivularis* Fabr. 29.iv (one) (late May).

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Caloptilia rufipennella (Hübner) (Lep.: Gracillariidae) in Hampshire

A male of this species turned up in my garden trap in Portsmouth, Hampshire, in the summer of 1989. This species has a very peculiar distribution being found in the far north of England and Scotland, Eastern England and North Wales. Its appearance in the southern counties can only be welcomed. My thanks to John Langmaid for checking the genitalia of this specimen.— R. DICKSON, The Vicarage, Playfair Road, Portsmouth, Hants PO5 1EQ.

A chance find

Everybody has a bit of luck at some time or other and my modest chance came on the morning of 15th May 1990.

I was walking my dog early in the morning through local fields. The edge of one cornfield originally had a wire fence held on wooden posts, although today only the posts remain standing. Lepidopterists seem to have an urge to look at posts and as I was drawn towards them I noticed a large mass of chamomile growing behind. My first thought was of the Chamomile Shark, *Cucullia chamomillae* D. & S., a moth I had never encountered before. This was immediately followed by a sighting of a fine *chamomillae* resting at the bottom of the next post, six inches from the ground.

Not an earth-shattering find, but I couldn't believe my luck. My dog was not impressed, but for me it was one of the many pleasures of entomology.— D. DEY, 26 Manor Avenue, Hassocks, West Sussex.

Two interesting Oestridae (Dipt.) from the Scottish Highlands

For the two notable and uncommon flies here recorded I am indebted to my friend Prof. J.A. Owen, who most kindly passed them to me together with their data. Both species are deer parasites.

Cephenemyia trompe Modeer, female, was caught on the slopes of Cairn Gorm, on the Inverness - Banff border, in the latter part of May 1982; I provisionally determined it as this species from van Emden (1954, *Handbk. Ident. Br. Insects* 10 (4): 119), chiefly on account of its lacking the contrasted *Bombus*-like coloration of the better-known *C. auribarbis* Mg. However, Mr A.C. Pont (then of the Natural History Museum), who kindly confirmed it as the former species, tells me that the coloration varies in these flies more than has been recognised in the past. *C. trompe* is attached to the reindeer, of which introduced mammal a herd was in the vicinity of Prof. Owen's capture, the fly being taken on the wing or settled on the ground. Mr Pont knew of no definite British record of this species; but van Emden (*l.c.*) states that it has been introduced with reindeer and

may establish itself in the Scottish mountains — which the present capture suggests has almost certainly happened.

Hypoderma diana Brauer: this is the warble fly affecting both red and roe deer, for which van Emden (*op. cit.*: 25) gives a range from Perth to Sutherland. With the increase of the red deer in recent times it may well have become more frequent, but all the mammalian parasite flies are normally elusive and hard to obtain. This specimen, again a female, was taken on Ben Macdhui in the Cairngorms, in S.W. Aberdeenshire, on 2nd June, 1988. *H. diana* is much less *Bombus*-like than its two British congeners, having a facies of its own reminiscent of a dark *Eristalis* with long slender legs. — A.A. ALLEN, 49 Montcalm Road, Charlton, London SE7 8QG.

CURRENT LITERATURE

The butterflies of Egypt by **Torben B. Larsen**. 112 pp, 7 text figs, 1 map and 8 colour plates. Boards. Apollo Books. 1990 DKr 240.

The butterfly fauna of Egypt is not rich, with only 58 recorded species. Despite this, and as with so many other areas, Egypt scores a first by producing one of the earliest recognisable illustrations of a butterfly, a painting of *Danaus chrysippus* by an artist in Thebes (now Luxor) some 3,500 years ago. The painting is on view at the British Museum, London.

This book briefly reviews the ecological sub-divisions of Egypt and the history of butterfly research there. All the species are covered with notes on distribution, status and other points of interest, and illustrated in colour. The book concludes with detailed notes on biogeography, distribution, migration and the pest status of some of the species. There is also a bibliography and index.

The author is an acknowledged authority of the butterflies of the Middle East and Arabia, and will be known to readers of the *Record* for his regular contributions on the *Hazards of butterfly collecting*. This book is well produced and written in a readable style devoid of much of the technical jargon that makes similar works so turgid. Paul Sokoloff

Butterflies and moths of Yorkshire — distribution and conservation edited by **S.L. Sutton** and **H.E. Beaumont**. 380 pp, 50 figs, 5 maps. Limp. Yorkshire Naturalists' Union. 1989. £15.00.

This current "local list" ranks amongst the best of its kind produced in recent years. It sets a thorough and detailed treatment of all the lepidoptera against a background of the county and its history.

Five chapters precede the main listings — these cover a history of the study of butterflies and moths in Yorkshire, the shaping influences, for example geology, on the lepidoptera, an essay on distribution and diversity, conservation and notes on the systematic list.